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ing interest in the topic of abnormal psychology, there have been practically no summaries of doctrine suitable to the use of students approaching this topic from the psychological point of view. The literature is a medical one, appealing to the alienist; and from this the psychologist has had to gather his material and make his interpretations. The appearance of Dr. Störing's lectures to students at Leipzig was one of the first attempts to bring within reasonable compass some of the aspects of this topic that would be pertinent to students with predominant psychologic interests. It was natural that a contribution of this kind should attract the translator; and the English edition of the work will be welcomed as a valuable resource to professional teachers of psychology. The work quite naturally does not meet the needs of American students as nicely as would a book written with reference to the attainments of the advanced undergraduate and the graduate student in our universities. The attitude of the German lecturer and the mode of handling his data, as well as the maturity of apprehension and general familiarity which he assumes, often go beyond what may properly be expected in an American class-room. As a text the volume will be used *faute de mieux*; but as a book of reference upon the shelves of even a limited psychological library the book merits a well-deserved place. The selection of topics is well considered and the perspective of importance of the data well maintained. There are not that clearness of description and patient exposition of relation which students often expect and which the American lecturer takes such pains to supply. The delineation of symptoms as deviations of mental procedure is given first prominence, though the place of these in actual complexes (disease pictures) is not slighted. Special psychic disorders (notably the delusions and hallucinations, the aphasias, the phobias and functional aberrations) are likewise succinctly presented. The translation is commendable. J. J.

Attention. By W. B. PILLSBURY. Macmillan. 1908. (Library of Philosophy.) Pp. 346. Professor Pillsbury's monograph on "At-

tention" appeared in French as a volume of the Library of Experimental Psychology. The valuable character of the work was commented upon in a review of the French edition. The English volume is an expansion of the former work and increases notably the value of this contribution to psychology. There is an additional chapter on measurements of the attention, a very important topic; a similar addition treating of the relation of attention to the feelings and to the self, and a useful practical chapter upon the educational aspects of attention. What appeared as a single chapter in the earlier publication on memory, will and reason, is now amplified into three separate chapters. With these additions, the work becomes a complete and admirable handbook to a well-rounded treatment of a topic of prime importance to the student of psychology. Naturally the topic is so central to the group of problems that constitute modern psychology that the work touches upon many of the vital issues of a growing science, and summarizes a body of doctrine indispensable to the right understanding of what mental processes are. The point of view of the author remains unchanged and takes a conciliatory stand with reference to the conflicting views of the nature of the attentive process as hitherto presented. The volume may be emphatically commended.

J. J.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

The American Naturalist for March has an article by Bashford Dean on "The Lamarck Manuscript in Harvard" which comprises five papers and nineteen plates. Douglas H. Campbell discusses "Symbiosis in Fern Prothallia" and Charles Depéret presents the second paper on "The Evolution of the Tertiary Mammals and the Importance of their Migrations," this paper dealing with the evidence in the Oligocene of France. Henry L. Bolley has some "Observations regarding the Constancy of Mutants and Questions regarding the Origin of Disease Resistance in Plants" and S. W. Williston discusses "What is a Species," giving a new and elaborate defini-